REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,739.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or is sent free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above

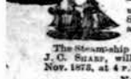
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Subscribers: Each—Rupees 2

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	7
" Beadaroy	30	" Colombo	8
" Vingorla	30	" Galle	9
" Goa	Dec. 1	" Negapatam	12
" Panjwar	1	" Pondicherry	13
" Mangalore	2	" Madras	15
" Cannanore	3	" Coconada	17
" Tellicherry	3	" Vizagapatam	18
" Cochin	5	" Bimlipatam	19
" Calicut	4	" Gopaulpore	19
" Beypore	4	" Palur Point	20
" Cochin	5	" Calicut	21
" Alleppy	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSREH	10
" Kurrachee	25	" Fao	10
" Guadur	26	" Bushire	12
" Muscat	28	" Bahrein	12
" Bunder Abbas	30	" Linga	16
" Linga Dec	2	" Bunder Abbas	19
" Bushire	4	" Muscat	21
" Koweit	6	" Guadur	23
" Fao	8	" Kurrachee	26
" Mahomerah	6	Arrive BOMBAY	29
Arrive BUSREH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

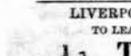
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. M'Neillie, R.N.R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.



THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,931 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates:—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
" Suez ..... " 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

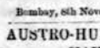
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£25	£12-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to announce that he has obtained the right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....18-7—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.,) Capt. W. E. Duncan, will be despatched a above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

POONAH .....2,102 Tons, November 20th, to Calcutta.
BYDASPES .....2,984 Tons, " 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow.

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY.

The SALE of Mr. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY will be resumed TO-DAY, at 7 P.M., commencing from Lot No. 225.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new Eight Palanquin Office Shigram built to order by Lawrence and Co., with very handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

Also,

A new Miniature Brougham, surrounded by double Venetians, revealing ventilation in the front.

A light boat-shaped four-seat Phaeton, slightly used, either for one or pair of Horses.

Two second-hand Malvern Dog-carts, with lamps in good order.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C Spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Three handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee as material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Hadenson.

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, buggy and carriage harnesses, double stitched and neat, with round reins.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1873.

IN THE PRESS.

DIGEST OF JUDGMENTS OF H. M.'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

(From 1829 to 1873.)

Together with Notes from Acts, Regulations, Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and with the Law and Practice of Privy Council.

PRICE.

To Subscribers who pay in advance within the 15th December 1873, inclusive of postage, Five Rupees.

To others, Rupees Eight.

Orders, *with remittances*, will be registered. One Copy will be given Gratis to those who purchase Twelve Copies.

Apply to C. Foster and Co., Foster Press, 23, Rundell's Road, Vepery, Madras.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots.....Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots, " 30 "
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete " 8 "

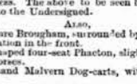
All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FAMILIES residing in India wishing to know of a GOOD SCHOOL and KIND HOME for either young BOYS or GIRLS, in a healthy part of England, information can be had of the above by applying to "A. B.," care of Postmaster, Secunderabad, Madras; or "R.M.," care of Postmaster, Benares.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.



T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20 to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES "	50 to	3,000
CLOCKS "	15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES "	15 to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals. Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 20th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS..... " 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the protectionist effect of the Import Duties on COTTON YARN and MANUFACTURES.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th Nov. 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAHMA and NOAM, Daughters of YACOOB SEEMA NISSIM, deceased, have contracted to SELL to ISAAC SALEH SASSOON and SOLOMON SALEH SASSOON all that piece or parcel of GROUND, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Rutherfield Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about three hundred and twelve square yards, and bounded on the east side partly by the property formerly of the said Yacoob Seema Nissim, and now of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and partly by the property of Sir Albdoola David Sassoon, Knight; on the west side by the said Rutherfield Street; on the north side by the property of the said Yacoob Seema Nissim; and on the south side by the property formerly of the said Yacoob Seema Nissim, and now of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Yacoob Essack Dawood, and are now in the occupation of Mr. A. Cuming. All persons having any Claim on the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to us, in writing, at our Office, No. 10, Forbes Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim.—Dated this 19th day of November 1873.

TYABJEE & SAYANI, Solicitors.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for the conveyance HENCE to the ANDAMANS of SEVENTY NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Tasters or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be landed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final medicum of the passage money.

6. The words "TENDER FOR CONVICTS" should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, dishing and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of embarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th Nov. 1873.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

A Supply of this very valuable Mineral Water has reached us from the Springs. It is a remedy which is now freely used in medical practice, and prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and it is especially adapted for such complaints in this country. Its effect is gentle and gradual, and it neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual business.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHARLES KINLOCH & CO.

IMPORTANT.

APPROACH OF THE FESTIVE SEASON.

	Per doz.
WHITE CATALAN—Full bodied, mellow, rich, nutty flavour, equal to Madera	Rs. 14
RED CATALAN—Rich, full bodied Wine, equal to fine old Port, remarkable for its restorative and strengthening properties	14
NIERSTEIN—First quality Hock, recommended	17
RUDESHEIM—Full flavoured Hock. Prize Medal, Paris, 1867	22
CHABLIS—Superior quality, specially recommended	18
REFORM SHERRY—Fine Dinner Wine, recommended	15
VIRGIN SHERRY—Dry pale, extremely delicate	16
DIAMOND SHERRY—Pale dry, with great flavour	21
DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT—Superior quality, recommended	22
MEDOC CLARET—First quality, very fine	12
ST. JULIEN CLARET—Superior after-dinner Wine	21
CHAMPAGNE—Comet Brand. Special dry for India, very fine	28
Do. Pints	16
SPARKLING MOSELLE MUSCATEL	28
Do. Pints	16
BRANDY—Three Star. Finest Pale Cognac. "India Selected"	27
ROYAL COGNAC BRANDY—Recommended	19
BRANDY—Rayzard's one Star *, very superior old. Rayzard's Cognac is of a dry nutty character, and we recommend it in preference to all others	27
WHISKY—Kinloch's Irish, Special quality, Bottled in Ireland. Having compared it with the most highly valued Brands, we can confidently say that no Irish Whisky superior to it is sold at any price	24

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

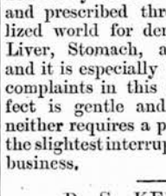
A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!!



THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—

No. 1.	Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.			
No. 2.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
No. 3.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
No. 4.	Do.	do.	do.	do.

No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut, fit for Drawing Rooms.

No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.

No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittance or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Reasons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS:—

Poona.....Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat.....Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore.....Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 67, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0	to	20 0	Under Pants	5 0	to	8 0	Cholera Belts			3 0
Overland Suits, All-wool			27 0	Overland Trunks	22 0	to	40 0	Warm Gloves			2 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)			35 0	Best Solid Leather			50 0	Warm Mufflers			3 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to	45 0	Extra Size Leather			65 0	Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for			
Dressing Gowns	8 8	to	23 0	Black-hide Bags			25 0	Pin or Ring	2 0	to	3 8
Pyjamas	3 0	to	8 8	Black-hide Circular Tops			22 0	Paper Collars, per dozen			0 12
Oxford Shirts, each			6 0	Sovereign Belts			3 4	Linen Collars, all New Shapes			6 0
White Shirts, each			4 8	Tiffin Baskets			18 0	Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached			6 8
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0	to	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0	to	10 8	Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8	to	20 0
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)			8 0	Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	to	6 0	Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8	to	25 0
Silk and Wool Shirts			8 8	Sponge Bags			2 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	to	18 8
Spun Silk Shirts			11 0	Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair			9 0	Silk Umbrellas			11 4
Cartegan Jackets, very warm			9 8	Travelling Pillows			2 0	Long Boots & Scotch Mauls	15 0	to	30 0
Under-Vests	3 8	to	6 0	Rug Straps	1 8	to	2 8	Blankets			11 0
				Waterproof Suits, complete			23 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8	to	12 8
				Travelling Caps			3 8				

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

DRESS HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Brown Felt, High Round Crown	7 8	8 8
Best Brown Felt, High Flat Crowns, Half Stiff	7 8	8 8
Extra Quality, Flat Crowns, Real Beaver Felt	9 8	10 8
Round Black Crown, Soft	6 8	7 8
Round Stiff Crown	7 8	8 8
The Latest Shape *Woburn*, High Stiff Crown, very light Medium Height, Black Stiff Felt	7 8	8 8
	9 8	10 8
Extra Quality, in above shape, Real Beaver Felt	9 8	10 8
Drab Flat Top, Half Stiff, Very Light	7 8	8 8
Soft Grey or Brown	5 8	6 8
The Oxford Straw	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Tweed Turbans	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	6 0
Cashmere Turbans	3 8	4 0
Soft Black Felt, Wideawakes	7 8	8 0

HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Cork Shooting Helmet, Cork and Felt, Wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
Drab Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON ARE NOW LANDED, AND OFFER THE BEST SELECTION OBTAINABLE.

OFFICE SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OFFICE SUITS, in various Colors, made from the Celebrated India Tweed	27 0	31 0
BLUE OR BLACK SERGE, very thin and strong	27 0	31 0
FANCY ANGOLAS, in all Shades	30 0	35 0
BEST QUALITY do. do.	35 0	40 0
WARM SUITS for Travellers	40 0	45 0

COATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ALPACCA OFFICE COATS, Black or Drab, made from Best Material	12 8	14 0
OXFORD COATS, very Cool, Washing	10 0	11 8
MORNING OR VISITING COATS, Best Silk Mixtures	29 0	33 0
THE NEW RIBB'D, Blue or Black Coatings, Bound or Corded for Special Wear	36 0	41 0
FROCK COATS, Blue or Black West of England Cloth, each	40 0	45 0
EVENING WRAPPERS OR OVERCOATS	23 0	26 0

TROUSERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fancy Angola's, in various Shades, plain mixtures or Fancy Stripes. These Goods are the latest productions	12 0 / 14 0 / 16 0	13 8 / 16 0 / 18 0
White Drill Trousers, Six	30 0	33 0
Fancy Drills, Six	30 0	33 0
Suits Complete, each	17 0	19 0
Dress Suits	75 0	83 0
Extra quality, lined throughout with Silk Serge	85 0	91 0
White Dress Vests, each	7 0	8 0

CRICKETING SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White D.B. Coat and Trousers, best Shrunk Saxony	29 0	31 0
Shirt with Deep Collar	8 8	9 8
Cap to order	3 8	4 0

N.B.—A. & Co.'s Celebrated *Special Kit*, now so well know, for its superior make and finish, is always on hand for the immediate use of Passengers and Travellers; consists of Travelling Suits, Warm Over Coats, Sleeping Suits, Shirts, &c.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE

HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or foil or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

Exchange on sterling has nominally remained the same, although the tendency is slightly for higher rates, Bank Bills on demand being 1-16th in advance of yesterday's quotations.

Government Securities are weak at the prices quoted.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d. to 17/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 11/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 5/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 5/16d. to 1d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9⅞d. to 1s. 9 13/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do demand 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand ..... 99 15/16 to par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼
Four & half per cent.	110½ to 13/16
Four per cent.	105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 3 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8 to 11
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer for Liverpool are firm at £2-18-9 for Cotton, and the market is buoyant. P. and O., January, have made engagements for Liverpool at £3-5-0. By sail there is an extraordinary want of demand both here and at the neighbouring ports.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oair bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Chi ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd Issue, and some Spinning shares. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last dividend. p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
12,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	400	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	180
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
20,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123½
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	212-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
.....	£20	109-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42-10-2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	100-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,385
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	930
16,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

820	1,250	all	112½ p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,285
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	265
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,760
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all	...	Jeewraj Baldo Mills	1,245
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,490
900	1,000	511	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,275
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,650
400	2,500	400	300p.a.	Royal	2,150
900	1,000	all	...	Soondercdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
184	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
208	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	1,075
208	500	all	30p.a.	Do New	275
333	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	2,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,700
199	6,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	1,800	75	p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
208	1,000	70	p.c.	French Press Co	650
250	5,000	1,450	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	2,000
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	550
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	85	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
156	850	all	60 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	900

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,800	1,800	132p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,280
1,000	50	all	40p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	600	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	5 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1¼ p.c.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	425
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Virgas Patent Slip Co	48

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

There is almost no business doing, and prices remain quite of a nominal character. The demand for the interior market continues very poor, and consequently the dealers are not disposed to make purchases unless at a heavy decline in rates. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

350 pairs Grey Shirtings	40 in. 8 yds. 4¼ lbs.	Rs. 3 1 0
450 ,, ,, ,,	40 in. 36 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,, 5 11 0
300 ,, ,, Dhoties	44 in. 10 yds.	,, 1 11 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams again continue to report a dull and heavy market of Liverpool. Fair Dhollera is quoted of 5 9/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee of 5¾d, and Orleans at 8¾d., then being no change whatever in prices. Sales amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. The market here closed dull, with a decline of one to two rupees in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah & Bhownuggur	Rs. 178	to Rs. 182
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 179	to ,, 182
,, Sawgimed	,, 178	to ,, 183
,, Compta & Vingoola	,, 180	to ,, 183
New Oomrawuttee Feb. delivery	,, 206	to ,, 217
,, Akote ,,	,, 209	to ,, 210
,, Broach, March ,,	,, 225	to ,, 227
,, Hingunaut Jan. ,,	,, 227	to ,, 229

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies Old Dhollera	Rs. 176-83
25 ,, ,, Veerawul	,, 155-63
25 ,, ,, Cutch	,, 270
25 ,, ,,	,, 270-71
25 ,, New Broach, Feb delivery	,, 227
50 ,, ,, March.	,, 225

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Water No. 30's ..... at 11 1/16 as. per lb.
2,400 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30 to 60's ... at 20¼ ,,

METALS.

The market continues firm, and prices have an upward tendency. The following sales are reported yesterday :—

330 cw. Yellow Metal Braziers ..... at 48¼ per cwt.
1,000 cwt. ,, ,, ,, ... at 49 ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Nov. 16.
20	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Nov. 17.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar, Nov. 17.
	Rutlandshire	Morgan	Newcastle, Aug. 10.
	Tribune	Raifeld	Moulmain, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	William Cory (s)	Croxon	Carwar.

The barque H. A. Blanchard, Hardy, to Chittagong, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chisa, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Schooner Mabi, to Cochin and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15 Madras (s) ..... Jones ..... Chandbally, Nov. 14.
16 Scotia (s) ..... Wicks ..... Camorta, Nov. 10.
City of Manchester. Hardie ..... Liverpool, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16 Statesman (s) Satara (s) Roslin Castle and Fanny.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 17 Eldorado (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18 Patna (s) ..... Pondicherry.
Java (s) ..... Calcutta.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 15 Massilia (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cerdic, s, 750 bundles iron sheets, Lookmanjee Ebramjee's sons; 3 packges paints, Tyebally Abdoolally.

Neera, s, 2 cases hams and 2 cases butter, C. E. Mitchell & Co; 4 casks hardware, Ahmeroodin Famlaily; 401 bundles iron sheets, Abdoolally Sumsoodin, 2 cases cutlery, Grendon Tippet & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 7 cases sherrys, Eduljee Cursetjee; 3 casks glassware, Hassom Allarukhia & Co; 3 cases tobacco, J. Neuberg; 4 cases hock, and 1 case eau de cologne, Finlay Muir & Co; 13 casks brass wire, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—20TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia, s, 84 bales cotton, Soonderdas Mooljee; 8 bundles skins, Merwanjee Manuckjee; 44 bales cotton, Samchund Goolabchund; 160 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee; 800 coils coir rope, and 240 bundles yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 25 cases grass oil, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 60 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass; 25 bales wool, Rhimjee Canjee.

Strathclyde, s, 42 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 60 bales cotton, Postonjee Bezonjee; 4 cases sandlewood oil, Rehamoobhoy Mahomed; 330 bags wheat, Visram Assoor; 63 bales cotton, Bunnajee Nusserwanjee Vakeel; 66 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 35 bales cotton, Khimraj Bhathur.

Shahpore, 35 bales cotton, Megjee Luckmosee; 30 bundles deer horns, N. Gangjee.

Deccan, s, 30 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 110 bales cotton, Jaitha Parsotum; 40 bales wool, Topun Kuderjee; 25 bales wool, Parsotum Kessowjee; 750 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 61 kegs aloes Socotra, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 4 packages T. shells, and 9 cases cwdies Nansybhoy Gangjee; 22 bundles E. teeth, Curjmbhoy Ebramjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan, s, 3 cases silk, Behrend Brothers; 6 packages silk, Hajee Zamal Abadin.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Heming, Lieutenant, Madras Police, on furlough, from Madras.
Grahame, Quarter Master, Madras 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Madras.
Kinaham, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 19.

Hatch, Colonel, Gun Carriage Department, on duty, to Poona.
Lockhart, Major, Madras 107th Regiment, to join, to Secundrabad.

NOVEMBER 20.

Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Tanna.
Williamson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 16th Queen's Lancers, on leave, to Moradabad (N. W. P.)

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov 1.)

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 10th November 1873.

The under-mentioned officers have passed the Higher Standard Examinat on in Hindustani :—

Capt J E Blundell, Brevet Capt R E Jarvis, and Sub-Lieut L J Travis H M's 67th Regt.

Col J G Cookson, Cavalry from General duty, Bellary to general duty Secunderabad.

Col Barnett Ford from Offig Wing Officer 37th N I to general duty, Madras, on relief by Lieutenant Colonel Hawkes.

Maj S W Or, to genl duty, Madras, and Capt J Macdougall, Staff Corps, to 1st Wing Subaltern 17th N I—with effect from 10th Dec. vice Obbard, who vacates.

Capt J Obbard from on promotion to genl duty, Bellary, and Capt J C M Russell, to Ar 2nd Wing Subn 19th N I—vice Lawford—To continue to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Sub-Lieut H S Severne, and W A D'Oyly Mealy, 67th Foot having arrived from England at Bombay in H M's Troop-ship Crocodile, on the 9th November 1873, will proceed to join their Regiment at Rangoon by the most expeditious route, on duty at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed :—

8th Sept 1873.—By the Officer Commanding British Burmah Division, appointing Surg-Maj L W Stewart, Garrison Surgeon, Rangoon, to assume temporary medical charge of 14th N Inty, without prejudice to his own duties, during the indisposition of Surgn Maj M D Rose, M.D.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Captain L C Desborough, Qrmr 12th N I, from 4th Nov 1873, or date of departure, until the 12th April 1874—Nellgherries, s.c.

88th Foot.—Lieut and Adjt Cuthbert, from 1st Novr 1873, or date of departure, for two months, Trichinopoly and Coromandel Coast, sick certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj R S Bateson, Bengal Medical Service, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut George Cadell Dobbs, of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Foot (now of the 67th Foot) 2nd Wing Subaltern 10th Regt N L I, 4th Nov 1872.

Surg G White, Army Medical Department, is brought on the strength of H M's Forces serving in this command from the 1st instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg H D Tatham delivered over the Medical charge of the Kutch Political Agency to Surg R M Wall, M D, on the 10th inst, during office hours.

Surg T. Batty assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties at Rajkote on the 8th instant, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Cordeaux delivered over charge of his Office as Asst Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, on the 30th ultimo, after office hours, and Mr G Ayerst assumed charge of the said appointment on the 6th instant before office hours.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to constitute the following Divisions of Districts, and under Section 40 of the same Act H E in Council is pleased to appoint the Mags of the first class named below to be Mags in charge of the Divisions entered against their respective names :—

I—The talookas of Chorasi, Bardoli, and Jubbulpore, Mr E C K Ollivant, Mag, First Class.

II—The talookas of Bulsar, Chikloe, and Pardi, Mr W A East, Mag, First Class.

I—The talookas of Maligaum, Nandgaum, Baglan, and Sawargaum, Mr A C Trevor, Mag, First Class.

II—The talookas of Nasick, Sinar, and Igatpuri, Mr P L Charles, Mag, First Class.

III—The talookas of Dindori, Niphar, and Chandor, Mr H Cooke, Mag, First Class.

I—The talookas of Hubli, Kalgatgi, Bankapore, and Dambal and its Sub-Division the Dambal Petta, Mr G Waddington, Mag, First Class.

II—The talookas of Hangal, Karajghi, Ranibednur, and Kod, Mr A R Steward, Mag, First Class.

III—The talookas of Dharwar and its Sub-Division the Moorgood Petta, Roan and Nowlgoond and its Sub-Division the Nurgond Petta, Mr J C Anding, Mag, First Class.

Surgn-Major G E Seward, M D, to act until further orders as Cantonment Mag at Baroda.

Surgn-Major Seward is appointed to be a Mag of the First Class, within the limits of the Baroda Cantonment.

Capt G D P Payne to act as Supt of the G I P Railway Police, during the absence of Capt Babington on leave, or until further orders, and to be an Asst to the Dist Supts of Police in the several Districts through which the Railway passes.

Mr H J Duggan to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba District during the absence of Capt Payne, or until orders.

Mr H V S FitzGerald, Supy Depy Coll in the District of Kurrachee is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class, and invested with the following additional powers :—

Power to hold inquests.

Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try.

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c.

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut S C Turner, R E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, passed, on the 17th Oct 1873, a creditable examination in the Marathee language according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code, Chapter D.

(Irrigation Branch.)

Mr M Potter, C E, and Mr W Clerke, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Tapti Division, on the afternoon of 8th Nov 1873.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H P Jacob assumed charge of the Office of Principal, Elphinstone High School, on the 10th instant before office hours.

Mr Mahadeo M Kunte, B A, assumed charge of his duties as Head Master, Poona High School, on the 10th instant, before office hours.

Mr T B Kirkham assumed charge of his appointment as Professor of English Literature at Elphinstone College on the 10th instant, before office hours.

Mr J Oliver received charge of the duties of Head Master, Nassick High School, on the 11th instant, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Messrs G Druitt and Keshavlal Hiralal respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr, Khandeish, on the 3rd instant, before noon.

Mr George Fowler, Second Grade Dist Inspr of Police, Kaira, is transferred to Colaba, and Rao Saheb Dadaji Bhikaji, Second Grade Dist Inspr of Police, Colaba, is transferred to Kaira.

Mr H J H Henderson and Rao Bahadur Gajanan Vittal respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Dist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 18th ultimo, in the afternoon, and again received and delivered over charge of the same Office on the 1st instant, before office hours.

Lieut C F Burgh received charge of the office of First Asst Dist Supt of Police, Khandeish from Captain F Wise, Dist Supt of Police, on the 29th ultimo, before office hours.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail-closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 24	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 21	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	Dec. 13	...	4-30 P.M.	...	No after packet.
China	,, 2	...	4-30 P.M.	...	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Nov. 24	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served, through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 24	Monday	Dec. 15
,,	Dec. 1	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer—

Saturday ..... Dec. 13

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Dec. 2	Tuesday	Dec. 30
,,	,, 16	,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	Nov. 24	Monday	Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,,	,, 29

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'S, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO.'S, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN OF HOLLAND,

AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public that he will LEAVE BOMBAY for EUROPE on the

FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT,

and as he does not appoint any Agent in Bombay, those who require his artificial aid can consult him at Mr. Pryor's, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Neuberg's. To avoid imposition Mr. Menist's Optics are marked with his name and address, and his Spectacles bear also his name and address on the inside of the frame. He does not make any reduction in his usual prices.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—November 9th, at Edwardesabad, Punjab, the wife of Captain J. R. Campbell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

COUPER—November 16th, at Lucknow, the wife of Sir George Couper, of a son.

DAVIDSON—November 17th, at Burkhola, Cachar, the wife of S. Cleland Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.

HIGGINSON—November 10th, at Buenoo, Punjab, the wife of Theo. Higginson, Captain, 1st Punjab Infantry, of a son.

KIDD—November 13th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major Leonard Kidd, M. D., in Medical Charge, 31st K. O. Light infantry, of a son.

ONRAET—November 13th, at Goruckpore, the wife of H. F. Onrael, of a son.

THOMPSON—November 9th, at Delhi, the wife of C. J. P. Thompson, Esq., of the Rajpootana State Railway, of a son

WINSLOE—November 14th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major R. W. C. Winsloe, 21st Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TRIMNELL—MEREWETHER—November 13th, at Raipore, C. P., by the Rev. W. H. Gale, David William Trimnell, Surgeon-Major, Madras Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Raipore, son of the Rev. George Conybeare Trimnell, of Lewisham, to Cecillia Maria, only child of the late Alworth Merewether, Captain in the Bengal Army.

DEATH.

SNOW—November 12th, at Abbottabad, suddenly from Heart Disease, Captain William Snow, 2nd in Command, 4th P. L., aged 39 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873.

STRANGERS who visit Bombay and drive to Malabar Hill in the afternoon, when a fresh sea-breeze is blowing, are charmed with the aspect of the hill, and say they quite understand why it should be the most fashionable quarter of Bombay, and no doubt conclude from what they see that it must be the most healthy as well as the most fashionable quarter. Were they also to drive through the palm-groves of Girgaum, where the sea-breeze is almost shut out, they would find it hard of belief were they told that that close and shady quarter had a lower death-rate than the hill which they had so much admired. Such however is the case, and we look upon it as a serious matter, which the residents of the hill ought to lose no time in looking to and remedying, for we regard the remedy as simple. No doubt most of our readers would read the letter from "An Inhabitant of Malabar Hill" which we published a fortnight ago, describing the "awful" sanitary condition of Malabar Hill, and the abominations that are to be seen in the morning on the sea shore, which poison what ought to be a refreshing and life-giving breeze; and many will by their personal experiences have seen how true is all that our correspondent so well described. From our own personal experience, and also from enquiries that we have made, we can say that unfortunately the letter is in every respect perfectly true. It does not exaggerate in any way the present sanitary condition of the hill, and as to the manner in which the sea-shore is invaded by the basket-wallahs in the morning the less said the better. We have been told,—"Well it's the fault of the Malabar Hill people themselves; they wouldn't accept the halalcore system when it was introduced," and certainly if the residents of the hill prefer that nothing should be done to prevent their district from being the most unhealthy but one in Bombay, it is nobody's business but their own. But we do not believe that it is because of a want of interest in the question that the sanitary state of the hill is allowed to remain as it is at present. It is more probably owing to what we hear constantly deplored in Bombay, a want of inclination to combine for the purpose of effecting an improvement, or a want of some one to come forward and take the lead. The very figures published in the reports of the Health Officer ought to be sufficient to stir the inhabitants of the hill into action, and we cannot but believe that there is sufficient interest taken in the subject to secure all the necessary support to any one, or any two or three who may band themselves together, to take the lead in pressing for reform.

Our correspondent mentioned amongst the causes of the unhealthiness of the hill, the crowding of houses, but we do not think this can have much to do with it. Our opinion on this point does not carry the weight which we should give to that of a medical man, but to us it seems that the houses are not too close together if a proper system be adopted for keeping the ground clear of filth and refuse. The real cause of the unhealthiness of the hill we believe to be, in the first place, the primitive system of removing night-soil, and then the inadequate house accommodation and "accommodation" of another kind for servants, and the excessive vegetation.

The first of these defects ought to be remedied *at once*, and we should think the graphic descriptions of our correspondent will have done much to rouse the inhabitants to action. Really a reform in this respect would be a matter of no great difficulty. The present Health Officer —of whom, we may incidentally remark, we hear most flattering reports from all quarters and who is at work seeing after the cleanliness of the town late and early—would, we have no doubt, soon devise a simple and inexpensive plan. To have the hill properly cleaned, it would probably be necessary to drain it, for the ground is saturated with what it should never have received. It is not only the servants who are the offenders in this respect; the sweepers are known at times to deposit the contents of their baskets in compounds, and were it not for the annual washing it gets in the monsoon, the hill would soon become a plague-spot. The drainage scheme would probably be considered too expensive; but it would cost very little to construct a number of latrines for servants on different parts of the hill, and a night-soil depot should be at once formed, from which its contents could be removed, as is that of the rest of the town. This would save the ground from being "saturated" by the servants, the sea-shore from being desecrated, and the breeze from being tainted, and in a very short time the death returns of Malabar Hill would show a most satisfactory decrease. The cost would only be that of

the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 238 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total of born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	6	3
Fort, Southern	29,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	8	11
Esplanade	10,464	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	2
Market	43,196	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	13	12
Mandvee	35,100	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	19	10
Chukla	36,748	...	7	...	4	5	1	...	21	7
Oomarkharee	49,873	...	12	...	7	4	1	...	36	24
Dongree	25,556	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	8	9
Dhobeetullao	37,910	...	10	...	3	...	2	...	18	13
Phansewaree	20,700	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	9	11
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	14	7
Kharatulao	23,698	...	5	...	...	1	3	...	13	10
Koombarwara	37,209	...	7	...	...	2	1	...	12	15
Khetwaree	24,817	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	11	11
Girgaum	21,234	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	9	6
Chaupatee	7,531	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	7
Walkeshwar	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mazagon	20,973	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	9	4
Parsees	10,088	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	1
Kamat. & Byc.	75,028	...	15	...	4	2	10	1	43	29
Pareli	15,778	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	12
Sewree	4,460	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	11
Sion	11,572	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	7
Mahim	14,330	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	6	8
Worlee	10,142	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	7
Water Division	22,953	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-resident & unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...
Bombay.....	644,405	...	122	...	34	29	28	6	290	208
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		2	122	6	34	29	34	4	317	102

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total, including other illness.	Total Birth of still born.
Boothist—Jain, &c.	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	12	10
Brahmun	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	6	6
Lingust	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Bhatia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Hindoo of other Caste	...	71	...	17	6	13	1	145	132
Hindoo Out-caste	...	7	...	1	1	1	1	13	13
Mooslman	...	27	...	9	11	6	3	81	43
Parsee	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	14	34
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Native-Christian	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	7	6
Indo-Britt-ysan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	6	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	122	...	34	20	28	6	290	208
Corresponding week '72.	3	145	...	30	29	43	13	351	265

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

The annexed is a further list of subscriptions received on account of the Parell Accident Fund :—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Major Shewell	5	0	J. Laperson	2	0
T. F. Gill	5	0	H. Brown	2	0
Clerks of the Presidency Pay Office	14	12	Goolabdas Gordhundas	2	0

HIGH COURT.—21st November.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSES.

676-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Tricum Vundravun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

19-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

541-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dayal Gocouldas and another v Bhugwanjee Dwarkadas and others —Macfarlane and Skipsey.

752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunsookdas v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—K Morojee.

637-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Bulvuntrao Bhicajee—Dallas and Lynch.

850-70—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Narayen Crustna Laud and others v Ramrutton Sukharam—Dr. Dallas.

1081-67—Khunderao—Ramchund Wassoodew and another v Mathoora—Tyabjee and Sayani.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Hurjevundas and another v Pestonjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

374-72—J. C. Cama—Sormull Ramjus v Gocouldas Khooshaldas—Chalk and Turner.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSE.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancoocverbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Part heard.

SALE OF Mr. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY.

The sale of the late Mr. Anstey's valuable library commenced yesterday at his residence, Cumballa Hill. The library, it may be mentioned, comprises several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient obtainable to those recently published, treating of law, politics, commerce, general literature, &c., in many of the modern languages. They had been divided into upwards of 1,756 lots, of which only No. 222 was reached at the close of the sale yesterday. It was conducted by Messrs. Crawford and Co., the well-known auctioneers of Marine Street, under directions from, and in the presence of, the Administrator General at Bombay. It was intended at first that the sale should commence about noon and be continued each day about that time until all the lots were sold; but in deference to the wishes of some of the members of the Bench and the Bar, the time was changed, and the sale commenced accordingly about 7 o'clock in the morning and was closed for the day at 10 o'clock. There was a fair attendance of barristers, solicitors, and pleaders at the sale. One of the judges of the High Court was also present. As already stated, the first 222 lots were brought to the hammer and realised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. There was no restriction as to sale, and the instructions to the auctioneers were to sell all the lots without exception, according to number, to the highest bidders. The prices realised were on an average very fair. One lot, Cox's Reports of Cases in Criminal Law, fetched Rs. 92; another of Hyde's Cases, Bengal High Court, fetched Rs. 60; and another of Bengal Law Reports, eleven volumes, was knocked down for Rs. 230. Two books of newspaper scraps sold for Rs. 12. Prominent among the purchasers were the following :—Messrs. Latham, Summers, W. Adams, Nanabhai Haridas, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, Scoble (Advocate-General), Leith, Starling, Lang, Moreshwur Janardhun, Thacker Vining and Co., J. L. Hay and Co. of Calcutta, Mayhew, Jackson, Ghandibhoy J. Mody, Ardeshir B. Kapadia, Perozshaw M. Mehta, and Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadya.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. William Cory, 1,338 tons, Captain G. Croxon, sailed yesterday in ballast for Carwar.

The barque H. A. Blanchard, 502 tons, Captain John Hardy, will sail to-day in ballast for Chittagong.

The ship Tribune, 1,123 tons, Captain C. W. Raifield, arrived yesterday from Moulmain (September 24th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The s. s. Ocrun, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Coast and Cutch (November 16th) with one box of specie, one horse, and fifty-eight deck passengers.

The ship Rutlandshire, 1,656 tons, Captain D. Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (August 10th) with a cargo of 1,526 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The barque David Auterson, 256 tons, Captain F. Nance, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calcutta (October 23rd) with a cargo of 2,919 bags rice, 150 bales gunnies, 20 cases tea, 8 cases benjamin, 67 bundles rope, 20 cases tobacco, and 1,236 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The E. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Euphrates, 803 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (November 17th) with the following passengers :—Mr. Brand, Mr. Newnham, Rev. Mr. J. F. Esseva, Mr. M. A Teskchund, and seventeen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—43 packages indigo, 20 bundles ivory, 2 bundles piecegoods, and 1 case Sind work.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Waters. Time.	Height.	November.	Low Waters. Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
0 4 m	6 5	Friday 21	6 0 m	3 1
11 33 n	4 1		5 53 n	7 0
0 37 m	6 7	Saturday 22	6 34 m	2 10
0 6 n	4 0		6 28 n	7 7
1 15 m	6 3	Sunday 23	7 12 m	2 8
0 43 n	3 9		7 6 n	7 3
1 53 m	6 1	Monday..... 24	7 53 m	2 5
1 27 n	3 4		7 49 n	6 8
2 42 m	5 6	Tuesday..... 25	8 43 m	2 0
2 16 n	2 8		8 [illegible] n	5 7
3 22 m	4 10	Wednesday 26	9 42 m	2 0
3 19 n	2 3		9 36 n	4 6
4 26 m	4 7	Thursday 27	10 53 m	2 6
4 45 n	2 1		10 51 n	3 7

Moon—First Quarter, 27th, 1h. 5m. p.m.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ship Crocodile, 4173, tons, 3 guns, Captain Townsend, will sail to-day for England, with 35 officers, 10 ladies, 20 children, 920 men, 32 women, and 168 children. The following is the list of officers :—

H. M.'s 99th Foot.—Lieut. Col. G. F. C. Bray ; Maj. J. Brigge ; Capt. (Br. Maj.) W. O. Barnard, wife and child ; Capt. C. E. Wright, F. J. Jocelyn, J. Whitty, W. Newbigging, and T. Aked ; Lieuts. A. C. G. Lennox, C. L. S. Branson, A. P. Tripe, E. R. Berkeley, F. Dorling, E. R. Cooper, J. S. D'Aguilar, T. M. L. Lawder, and C. F. M. MacGregor ; Sub-Lieut. B. L. Anstruther ; Maj. and Pay master. W. Thompson ; Qr. Mr. T. H. Smith, wife and 5 children ; Surg. Maj. H. Mitchell, wife and 3 children ; Surgs. E. R. O'Brien and E. O'Sullivan.

A Battery 16th Brigade, R.A.—Maj. E. T. Hume and wife ; Lieut. H. R. Campbell ; Surg. A. R. Hall, wife and 3 children ; Vety. Surg. E. Ewing and wife.

E Battery 16th Brigade, R.A.—Maj. C. G. Robinson, wife and 2 children ; Lieut. R. H. S. Baker, and Lt. J. Leach.

H. M.'s 5th Lancers.—Surg. Maj. R. F. Andrews and wife.

1st Battalion 21st Foot.—Qr. Mr. G. Grahame, wife and 5 children.

Madras General List.—Lieut. D. Heming.

H. M.'s 25th Foot.—Qr. Mr. T. P. Geoghegan, wife and 4 children.

H. M.'s 1st Battalion 8th Foot.—Lieut. G. V. Turner.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein and wife.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Surg. Maj. W. R. Stuart.

H. M.'s 72nd Foot.—Capt. J. M. Tingcombe.

H. M.'s 6th Foot.—Lieut. W. E. Forbes.

H. M.'s Medical Staff.—Surg. J. Candy, wife and child.

H. M.'s 1st Battalion 17th Foot.—Lieut. A. S. Creasy

SHOCKING MURDER OF A PARSEE AT NADODS.

The *Bombay Summachar* states that on the night of Sunday last, a young Parsee, by name Erucheha Bejonjee, who kept a liquor shop in one of the villages of the State, was murdered by a gang of Bheels. It appears that on the night in question, while the Parsee was asleep in his shop, the murderers assaulted him with billets of burning firewood. He was seriously burned, and died shortly afterwards. On the following day the body of the deceased was taken to his native place, Unkleshur, and made over to his relatives. The reason assigned for the committal of this crime is that a short time ago the deceased gave certain information to the Fouzdar and Jupteedar of Nadode, which led to the arrest of the relatives of some of the Bheel offenders, who had absconded, and since that time the gang were watching an opportunity to take their revenge on the deceased. The culprits have not yet been arrested.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE LATE Mr. HARRIS.

Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, at the office of the Coroner, concerning the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. W. H. Harris, a Chemical Analyst, who was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 8th inst.

Dr. Sidney Smith said—I am Surgeon to the Coroner. On the 8th inst. I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. The liver was considerably enlarged. The stomach was removed. I placed it in a bottle, together with its contents, and handed them over to Dr. Lyons, the Chemical Analyser to Government at the Grant Medical College. The mucous membranes of the stomach was somewhat congested. There was an abrasion on the forehead, on the left hand side. From the evidence I have heard and the result of the analysis, together with the *post mortem* appearances, I am of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy.

The jury upon the evidence found that the deceased's death was caused by apoplexy.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

At a Court of Petty Sessions held yesterday, at the Fort Police Court (before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Chairman, Patrick Ryan, Esq., and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., members) several cases of breach of the opium laws were disposed of. One Tricum Gunnesh was fined Rs. 26, for having in in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer.—Gunnoo Nuthoo was convicted of neglecting to render to the Custom House the return of opium which he was bound to furnish under the regulations, and all the opium in his possession was directed to be confiscated.—Dyal Jayram, whose case was adjourned at the last sitting of the Court, was again brought up, and he was convicted on his own confession, of the same offence as the last, and was fined double the value of the opium and double the duty.—Appa Hoossein, a Chinaman, who was convicted at the last sitting of the Court, for being illegally possessed of opium, was brought up on remand, for not paying the fine imposed upon him, and a distress warrant was ordered to issue.—Jaitha Curson and Girdhur Jadhowjee were again placed before the Court, for having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than they were legally entitled to have. Mr. Price, Acting Superintendent, Fort Division, was examined and cross-examined at length by the respective advocates with regard to the circumstances under which the opium was found in defendants' shop. The defence set up was that the opium had been placed maliciously by some enemies of defendants in their shop, in order to get them into trouble and to destroy their trade. The charge of conspiracy in connection with this case had lately been disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee, acting Third Magistrate. As it was impossible to get through all the evidence for the prosecution and defence, the Court adjourned till Thursday next. Mr. Peile, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of Government in all the cases ; and Mr. Ferguson, barrister, appeared for the defendants in the last case.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The following cases were tried yesterday before Mr. Justice Gibbs and a common jury :—

AN IMPOSTER.

John Lonerghan was charged with having, on the 29th of October last, at Poona, deceived a man named Peer Mahomed into the belief that he was a police constable, and thereby dishonestly induced him to deliver Rs. 6. He was also charged with forging a receipt for that sum.

Prisoner, who said he had been irregularly committed, declined to plead to the charges, and by direction of his Lordship a plea of not guilty was entered.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner represented himself to the prosecutor at Poona as the chief constable of the Ahmednugger Police and borrowed Rs. 6 from him to pay his fare to that place, and passed a receipt to him for that amount. The prosecutor and prisoner went to Ahmednugger, where the latter was taken into custody as an imposter. Captain Daniel, Superintendent of the Ahmednugger Police, said the prisoner was brought to him and was dressed in the uniform of a Bombay policeman ; he had never been employed in the Ahmednugger Police. Prisoner was transferred for trial by a Judge's order to Bombay.

A previous conviction was passed against the prisoner. He was then convicted of personating a Bombay police inspector and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The term expired on the 10th Sept. last.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of the two first charges.

Prisoner was then charged with having at Poona, Ahmednugger, and Tougham passed himself off as an inspector of the Bombay Police and also of the Allahabad Police, and in that capacity dishonestly induced the delivery of property.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the first charge.

His Lordship considered it unnecessary to go into the other two charges, and by his direction the jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty on those charges.

Prisoner was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.

Esnak Sujunak, a havildar of the 21st N. I., was charged with committing an unnatural offence with a goat.

On the evidence adduced the jury found a verdict of not guilty. His Lordship in directing his discharge said he entirely concurred with the verdict of the jury, and thought that there was not an atom of truth in the accusation.

HOUSEBREAKING.

Mahomed pleaded guilty to charges of housebreaking by night and theft, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.

Jugnath Heerjee pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen seven currency notes for Rs. 1,600 each. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

American Judges.—The New York press is now eagerly discussing the question whether judges should be elected. The Republicans, it would seem, are rather committed to the principle of appointment, while the Democrats still incline towards the use of a popular vote. The discussion is not in itself so interesting as the spirit in which it is conducted. In America there is but a small trace of that feeling of unquestioning respect which exists towards the bench in England ; and as the result of a freer spirit of inquiry, the characters of the various judges are openly canvassed. "If we look," writes the *New York Weekly Express*, "to some of the recent appointments of the United States Supreme Court, we shall see, as we think, judges selected with known opinions in favour of construing the constitution so as to give Congress the power to issue paper money under a misuse of words." This is a somewhat serious imputation to have thrown out lightly in a leading article. On the other hand we have an instance quote from Illinois, where a judge was denied re-election to course he had decided a great question according to his conscience. A little while ago we noticed the opinion of the American press that if the Bank forgeries had been tried in their own country, they would never have been convicted. If is not wonderful that justice should be partial when the bravery of the judicial bench is a matter of common discussion.—*Globe*.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUTENANT ENGLAND.

Yesterday the Court resumed its investigation of the charges brought against Lieut. A. F. England, Colonel Bond presiding.

Mr. H. D. Cartwright, assistant accountant, New Bank of Bombay, examined for the prosecution. Do you know anything about this cheque for Rs. 100, dated 30th April 1872, and whether it has been presented for payment at the head-office of the New Bank of Bombay ?—I did not see the cheque when it was presented, but I know by the books that it was presented by Merwanjee Rustomjee at the head-office. As there was no account it was sent to our Poona branch and returned to our agent marked "N. A." (*i.e.*, "no account.") Had Lieut. England ever an account with the New Bank of Bombay, and was he authorized to draw on the Bank ?—He never had an account and was not authorized to draw on the Bank.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—I have been in Bombay about two years. I do not know anything of what I have stated otherwise than from books which were not kept by myself but by Mr. Clarke. Looking at the cheque dated 15th May (Exhibit Q), I can only say it has no mark on it, by which I can tell whether it has ever been presented at the New Bank of Bombay ; but it is customary, when a cheque is presented through a branch for collection on the head-office, to stamp it with a stamp similar to that on Exhibit P. When presented at the head-office and refuseda memorandum is attached, with "Refer to Drawer" written on it and pinned to the cheque. Then do you consider that this cheque has ever been presented ?—I cannot say, for the reasons given in my last answer.

The prosecutor declined to re-examine.

By the Court—Has your Bank ever purchased or cashed any cheques of Lieutenant England's on Messrs. Cox and Co ?—Not to my knowledge ; it is not probable that they would, because he had no account with us.

Anoopchund Bunnichund, a Marwarree, representing the firm of Munguram Hazareemull, examined by the prisoner—I produce the letter which was sent to me from Kurrachee on the 7th June 1873, stating that Lieut. England would endeavour to settle the account in a few days. I wrote to Messrs. Remington and Co. at his request with refereuce to' our claim on him, and I have their answer. I produce their reply, which is as follows :—

"Bombay, 19th August 1873.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of 17th instant, we have to state we are endeavouring to arrange Lieutenant England's affairs, and should we succeed we shall address you again. Remington and Co.

I did not write the letter to Messrs. Remington and Co. myself. I had it written for me, as I do not write English. As to the acknowledgments given by you for the small sums advanced by you to him, I have only one, for Rs. 235, which had been cancelled by the cheque for Rs. 250. My partner has no acknowledgments at all.

By the Court—I have received no further communications from Messrs. Remington and Co. When my partner sent me the cheque for Rs. 250 on the Poona branch bank, dated 16th February 1871, he did not tell me whether it was payable on demand, or had some further time to run before falling due.

Lieutenant England objected to this answer being recorded, because, referring simply to a communication between the partners, it could not be accepted as evidence against him.

The Deputy Judge-Advocate said that a precisely similar question on the part of Lieutenant England had been admitted.

The prisoner was not aware that any question of that description had ever been put by him.

The Court was cleared, and on being declared open again, the President said that the court had decided that the question should be put, although Lieutenant England's objection would be recorded.

Mr. Alfred Dan. Saunders recalled, and examined by the prosecution, deposed—As to the signatures to these three cheques, exhibits O, P, and Q, I believe that the name attached to exhibits P and Q is that of Lieutenant England, but I do not recognise the signature on the cheque marked O. Had this cheque marked O been drawn upon ourselves, I should certainly have referred it to Lieutenant England before paying it. Lieutenant England's Christian names are Andrew Fountayne, and the signature on cheque O appears to be "Fountayne England," although there is a kind of hieroglyphic before the Fountayne which I cannot make out. The body of the cheque appears to me to be in the prisoner's handwriting, though it appears to be written in a more hurried manner than his usual writing.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—I never saw you sign your name or write. I am not aware that you have other Christian names than those I have mentioned. (Shown letter of credit and letter to Messrs. Cox and Co., dated 22nd June.) I have not seen these before, although the letter of credit is endorsed by Mr. Roy, of our firm, who was acting for me during my absence, in England at that time.

The witness withdrew.

Nowaljee Shroff, sworn and examined, deposed—I recognise this cheque, dated 1st May 1873, on Messrs. King, King and Co., from Lieutenant England in January 1873. Two or three months afterwards I sent it down to the Bombay Bank. They sent it to King, King, and Co., for payment and it was returned to me unpaid. When I sent it down to Bombay this memorandum was not attached, but when it was returned the small paper was attached. I sent the cheque to the Bombay Bank, although it was drawn on King, King and Co. because the Bombay Bank are my bankers. When the cheque was returned to me, I wrote to the commanding officer of Artillery at Kurrachee, but I have received no money, although I received an answer from the commanding officer, saying he knew nothing about the matter. I then sent the cheque to my solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter.

Q—Did you obtain a decree in the Kurrachee District Court for the amount ?

The Prisoner—I submit that question is totally irrelevant.

The Judge Deputé—There is an endorsement to that effect upon the cheque.

The Prisoner—That does not affect my objection. I submit that the question is quite irrelevant to any charge brought against me.

The Prosecutor—I must press the question, because the cheque has been put in here as evidence, and I submit I have a right to ask any question relating to it.

The Prisoner—I submit that the cheque has never been examined by any Court at all.

The Court was cleared. On its being re-opened,

The President said the Court had decided that the question should be put.

The question was repeated.

Witness deposed—I obtained a decree for the full amount of the cheque, and my vakeel informed me that the Court decreed that Lieutenant England should pay me by monthly instalments of Rs. 50.

Cross-examined by prisoner—I live in Deesa. My name is Nowaljee, and my father's name is Mitmull. I have a younger brother as partner.

Q—Can you swear that you personally ever had any dealings with me.

The Prisoner—Before that question is put, I should wish the witness to be warned that he is on oath, because his answer may be attended with very serious consequences.

The witness was duly warned, and answered the question in the negative. My brother's name is Ruttonchund. He is not in Deesa ; he is on the march to Nusseersbad. The name of the shroff of the E Battery 9th Brigade is Nowaljee Shroff. Nowaljee is the name of the firm. The name of the man who acted in January last as shroff to the E Battery 9th Brigade, was Ruttonchund, my younger brother. I am aware that Lieut. England gave a bond to my brother Ruttonchund. It was upon this bond, and the cheque also, that I sued you in the Kurrachee Court. (Shown two letters.) These are written by my brother ; I do not write English. They are as follow :—

"Deesa, 10th Nov. 1872.

"To Messrs. Remington and Co., Bombay.

Gentlemen,—Having heard that you are adjusting the debts of Lieut. A. F. England, E Battery 9th Brigade R. A., I shall be glad if you will kindly inform me if such be the case. If such be the case I will forward you a bond, &c., for amounts due by Lieut. England to me.—Yours—Nowaljee Sowcar, Deesa."

"Deesa, 19th November 1872.

"To Messrs. Remington and Co., Bombay.

"Gentlemen—In reply to yours of 13th November, I beg to inform you that the amount of my account is Rs. 813, for which I hold Lieutenant England's stamped bond. You can have a detailed statement of the amount if required.—Nowaljee Sowcar."

The name of the old man who used to carry on business under the name of Nowaljee in Deesa at the beginning of 1871 is Bhicandass, my maternal uncle. He died about a year and a half ago at Deesa.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow forenoon.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bad Legs.—Any unnatural discharge from the skin is at all times disagreeable, but in hot weather it becomes irritating—sometimes offensive. Bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and scorbutic eruptions are cooled, soothed, and cured by Holloway's Ointment. It at once arrests all diseases of the surface by purifying and regulating the cereal action in their neighbourhood, by giving energy to the nerves of the affected part, and by expelling all poisonous and noxious matters. It ejects the seeds of all virulent eruptions and ulcerations, and thus confers no partial or temporary boon, but a complete and permanent cure. By means of these remedies all sufferers may aim at attaining health, and will invariably succeed.

ALIMONY.

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. A. B. Duggan appeared to answer to a charge preferred by his wife Mrs. C. M. Duggan for refusing to support her.

Before proceeding with the investigation of this case the magistrate remarked that he would be glad to know whether there was any possibility of the husband and wife making up these differences. It was not a good thing for a man and wife to quarrel and come to a Police Court. If there was any such possibility he would adjourn the case for about ten minutes, and some good friend would, his Worship hoped, try to bring about a reconciliation between them. The parties then left the Court, and after a few minutes returned saying there was no hope of their agreeing together. His Worship remarked that he was sorry to hear this, and proceeded to take evidence.

Charlotte Mary Duggan said—I am the lawful wife of defendant, and was married to him in December 1869. I lived very happy with him until the end of last year. After that time a woman came into our house, and I have reason to believe that the defendant behaved improperly with her. In May last my husband sent me to the convent, as he said he was going up-country. I lived there for two months. He defrayed my expenses at the convent for one month. In July I heard that my child was sick and I returned home and found my husband in the house. I tried to make terms with him, but he said he would never make up with me and did not want to see me. I stayed with him in the house, and during that time he did not treat me kindly, and neglected me. On Friday last I went with my child to my sister-in-law's for a walk on the bunder, and we went to Mr. Bond's house and stayed there for a short time ; and afterwards, as we were returning home, the defendant met me and struck me on the road. He slapped me on the face and kicked me. He told me to go home—meaning that I should go to his mother's house. I hid myself, and then went to my sister's place. On Saturday and Sunday I slept at my husband's house unknown to him, and on Monday night I went to the house again and defendant's mother said she would not admit me into the house. Defendant was there. I saw him. He said nothing. Mr. Slade asked the defendant's mother to admit me into the house and she refused, saying that as I had been away for some months I should stay away altogether. Defendant did not say anything, but I believe he put her up to say what she did. The defendant had struck me on previous occasions. My husband's pay before he resigned his appointment in the P. & O. Company was Rs. 160 per month, but he now takes contracts.

Cross-examined by the defendant—The defendant was not in the house when I went on Friday with the child. There was no harm by my going to Mr. Bond's house with my sister-in-law. I do not recollect that I told any person that I went to Mr. Bond's house in spite of my husband. The defendant's servant came to call me, and I met defendant outside the house of Mr. Bond. The defendant snatched the child from my arms, but before he did so he kicked me and struck me. After the defendant broke up house and said he was going up-country I asked his mother whether she would take me, when she said she could not take me. I said I would go to the convent. When I returned from the convent and the defendant saw my things coming into the house he got into a temper. The defendant prohibited me from going to Mr. Counsell's house, but I went there for his advice in certain matters. The defendant sent Mr. Lester to me on Saturday night to return to his house and I returned home that night but left on Sunday morning and went to my sister-in-law's. I am now willing to return to defendant's mother's house, provided defendant sleeps in the same room with me and treats me as his wife.

Defendant here stated that he could not sleep in the same room with his wife as there was not sufficient room, a bachelor and an unmarried female being also accommodated in the house.

His Worship stated that the complainant's offer was fair and reasonable and such as what a married woman would most certainly make, and as the defendant declined to accede to such a demand it was unnecessary for him to take further evidence on the subject. He ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 35 per month, for the maintenance of his wife.

Complainant asked his Worship whether she could take her child with her.

Magistrate—How old is it ?

Complainant—One year and nine months !

Magistrate—You are entitled by law to have your child, as it is of such tender age and requires a mother's care, but if the defendant refuses to give the child into your possession your remedy is in a civil court : not here.

The complainant then asked his Worship to order the defendant to deliver up her clothes which were in his house. Defendant consented to do this, and the parties left the Court.

HIGH COURT.—20th November.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO. v. MUNJEE MAHOMED FULLEY.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. In 1871-73 defendant made several shipments of goods for sale in England by the plaintiffs' agents, and received from plaintiffs various advances against the shipments. Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co. of London, by four bills of exchange directed defendant to pay the monies to the plaintiffs Defendant accepted the bill, but did not pay.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 21,303 with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

A DISPUTE ABOUT A MONASTERY.

LALDAS GOVERDHUNDAS AND ANOTHER v. JUGONNATHDAS GOORGOBUXDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Dr. Dallas, Paupers' Attorney, appeared for the plaintiffs who are Hindoo mendicants of the Kubeerpunthi sect, residing in the "Goorgodwar" (monastery) situated at Old Nagada. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for different defendants. The hearing of the case occupied the Court several days. Judgment was given yesterday.

The plaintiffs are "sahdoos" or monks of the Kubeerpunthi sect, which is a caste of mendicants, founded about three hundred years ago by Kubeer Dhurrundas at or near Benares, and are members of the monastery at Bombay situated at Old Nagpada. The defendant Jugonnathdas was the "mahunt" or chief officiating priest and ruler of the monastery in Bombay, and as such, was the trustee of its moveable and immoveable property. He was appointed "mahunt" in November 1868 by a "panja" or letter of mandate given by Pragutnam Saheb, the head priest and chief ruler of the whole of the Kubeerpunthi sect in India. The duty of a "mahunt" is to act as the governor or ruler of the monastery, to perform certain religious services which cannot be performed by any other members of the sect, and to superintend and manage all the property of the sect. He is to receive and realise the rents and profits, to keep the property in repair, to pay the rates and taxes, to remit a certain portion of the income in each year to the supreme ruler at the chief monastery in Kamurda, and to expend the balance in charitable and pious purposes proper to the religious usages of the sect, and, amongst other objects, in feeding and maintaining those members of the sect who frequent the monastery over which he is the "mahunt." The property of the various monasteries of the sect is the produce of the gifts of pious Hindus and of alms received by the members in mendicancy. The "mahunt" has no interest or estate in the property except such as may be necessary for the right discharge of his duties. About five months after taking charge of the office of "mahunt," Jugonnathdas entirely changed his mode of life. He began to carry on mercantile business and to mix in the ordinary affairs of life, contrary to the ascetic and meudicant customs and practices of the sect. He leased portions of the monastery for purposes other than those for which it was intended ; and in 1870, in violation of his duty as "mahunt," and in fraud of the religious and charitable use and purposes, he raised a sum of Rs. 15,000 from Madhowjee Dhurumsey, one of the defendants, to whom he mortgaged the property of the charity and who threatened to sell the property under a power of sale contained in the mortgage deed. When his creditors began to press him hard, Jugonnathdas absconded from Bombay without having executed the management of the monastery and its property to a fit and proper person. They had been taken charge of and were managed by the plaintiffs. They submitted in their plaint that the mortgage executed by Jugonnathdas was in violation of his duty as trustee and in fraud of the charitable and religious purposes for which the property was held in trust ; and they submitted that it ought to be declared wholly void. They therefore prayed that it may be declared that the properties in question are charitable properties of the Kubeerpunthi sect in Bombay, and that they cannot be mortgaged or sold by any mahunt of the sect for the time being ; and that it may be declared that the mortgage deed executed to Madhowjee Dhurumsey was void.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, stated the pleadings and issues and the facts as to the execution of the mortgage to Madhowjee. The mortgagee had notice of the fact that the property was religious, but he could not have had notice of more than this, viz., that the "mahunt" was in possession of the property. There had been several instances where money was raised upon such property. It was argued that the mahunt has only a limited power of mortgaging the property, but there did not appear to be any fixed custom or formal consent to the principles of the mahunt's power. Probably approval of the mortgage, and no protest was made by them for more than a year. The suit bore the aspect of a collusive suit, brought in collusion with Jugonnathdas. There had been a disappearance of papers in the case ; and his Lordship was not satisfied that the consent to the mortgage was not given. The plaintiff told falsehoods in the witness-box. The mortgagee, having advanced the money, was not bound to see to the application of it. The mortgage was a *bona fide* one and must be upheld. The suit was, therefore, dismissed, the mortgagee to be at liberty to add his costs to the mortgage security. The other defendants to bear their own costs of the suit.

THE ROORKEE CAMP.

The following is the distribution of the Force to be assembled at the Roorkee

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(From a Special Correspondent of the Times.)

VERSAILLES, OCT. 20.

THE Duc d'Aumale brought the Marshal's examination to a masterly close on Saturday. Seldom has any Judge been seen to take at his ease a higher rank than the President of the First Council of War; seldom has any Judge presided in a more irreproachable manner over debates in which the honour of a whole nation seems engaged. It is to his long sojourn in England that is due that inflexible impartiality which makes him consider the accused innocent till he has been proved guilty. His questions are clear, open, and free from any design of entrapping the prisoner; and it is, so to say, in order to protect the Marshal against his own possible confusion that he always begins by informing him of the nature of the question he is about to put to him. Nothing in the questions authorizes the supposition that a snare is being laid for the man whose honour has been placed in the Judge's hands. The examination closed on Saturday with the painful episode of the flags. When the Duke, before coming to that part of the Interrogatory, recalled with emotion all the courageous memories and heroic devotedness evoked by those flags, his emotion gained the whole of the cold, frivolous, indifferent spectators who had come there for want of something better to do. Every countenance became serious, every lip ceased to smile. Marshal Bazaine, however, answered coldly the questions put to him with so much emotion. The hearing of the witnesses has begun to-day; we are entering the pith of the trial. It is the Army, in the persons of its most renowned chiefs, which is going to pass before the bar. Shall we find, as some have tried to make us believe, among those Generals to whom France intrusted her honour, many men whose only preoccupation was care for their own advantage, and who were ready to begin a strife with their country in order to restore a state of things which they believed better calculated to insure their own interests? No, certainly not. Some may be blamed for their incapacity, others for not having forgotten their susceptibility in the midst of the calamities of France; but all believed they were serving her loyally, and those who showed themselves susceptible merely committed the fault common to many men, of believing themselves more capable than they were. But, as happens in troublous times, many of those of whom History might be tempted to ask information, know nothing of events which occurred within their grasp, and answer, to the great astonishment of him who questions them, "I know nothing about that." The public appears stupefied; they cannot believe that the Marshals, Generals, and Staff officers present at the siege of Metz, composing part of Bazaine's army, did not know exactly all that happened under the walls of that city from the very day when the Marshal assumed the chief command. It is true we shall hear these same men again as witnesses when the siege operations and the capitulation come on for inquiry, for it will be remembered that the Duc d'Aumale began by announcing that he had divided the witnesses into groups corresponding to the division he had made of the trial itself.

The witnesses called to-day, and who were more remarkable for their personal distinction than for the evidence they gave, were Marshal Lebœuf and several other superior officers hereafter mentioned. The Marshal came forward without his sword, with head erect and a general appearance which told in his favour. Simple and unaffected in speech, an old man without pretensions, he did not seem to appreciate the gravity of the trial in process. General Lebrun, who follows him, is quite different. He is every inch a soldier; nothing but a soldier. He belonged to the General Staff, and he criticizes the doings of that Staff while accepting the responsibility of the faults committed by it. It was with deep regret that the General heard the Duke tell him to retire. He wanted to read a document containing a plan of campaign which was not adopted. General Jarras, who comes next, and who was the chief of Bazaine's Staff, remarks bitterly on the suspicion in which Bazaine held him. We feel that he, at least, has a feeling against the Marshal, which he does not attempt to disguise, but his lips allow no vulgar hate to escape. As for Bazaine, he answers ironically, with a cold mocking look, "Our two tempers were not suitable," and a flash of anger escapes General Jarras at those words. General Coffinières, the ex-Commandant of Metz, figures in this category of witnesses only to show how much a consummate military man may resemble the accomplished man of the world whose feet have never quitted the waxed floor of the *salon*, for he knows nothing concerning the assumption of the chief command by Bazaine. M. de Kératry, ex-Prefect of Police and Commandant of the camp at Conlie, one of the most energetic characters the last few years have produced, appears as a witness who discharges no disagreeable duty, and speaks well and fluently: but a singular difference is noticeable between him and the preceding witnesses. The military men were content with affirming a fact dryly without adding any remark, as if that were superfluous. But M. de Kératry, the first civilian witness, on two different occasions, turning towards the Marshal's counsel, added, "What interest should I have to maintain such and such a thing?" There is a real shade there which separates, in France, the military from the political element. A mere General would never have said, "What interest have I to maintain that Madame Bazaine told me she should like to see her husband Commander-in-Chief?" But it must also be said that the *rôle* of Bazaine's counsel began with the hearing of the witnesses, and it was towards him that M. de Kératry turned when he so expressed himself. The Marshal's counsel, M. Lachaud, has hitherto appeared only as a mere looker-on. During the reading of the Indictment that attitude was necessary; during the Marshal's examination it was both necessary and wise. His counsel could not interfere when he was answering without it being thought that he was answering badly; in was therefore better in that case to let even an indifferent answer pass without rectifying it. We may suppose that between the sittings, M. Lachaud and his client settled together how he was to answer. But with the examination of the witnesses the part to be played by counsel begins. It is his cue to put such questions to them as to lead them to contradict something they have already said, when they are for the prosecution, and to draw the best possible replies from them when they are for the defence. Of course, too, it is counsel's business to attack the witnesses whose testimony is adverse to his client. The above-mentioned remark of M. de Kératry was then, as it were, a reply to some future argument of the barrister's. This right granted, the defence to attack or make ridiculous a witness is one of the great causes of the qualifications made by witnesses who fear the attacks of the counsel for the defence. The Public Prosecutor is often obliged to interfere to protect a witness against counsel. During to-day's sitting the Marshal's counsel has tried to make none but the civilian witnesses contradict themselves—M. de Kératry and M. Jules Favre—the latter of whom, indeed, had but to confirm a letter he sent to Bazaine's wife after her visit to M. de Kératry. As for the military witnesses, the Marshal's counsel is too prudent to attract their ill-will by putting awkward questions to them. He knows that a strong spirit of solidarity exists in the Army, and that military witnesses have not much patience. Hence the thing came to an end without any incident rising out of the deposition of General Palikao, the last War Minister of the Empire. The Comte de Palikao is one of the French Generals best known in England, on account of his connexion with the expedition to China. We have not seen the last of him probably in this trial. It is he who on the eve of Sedan is reported to have said, "If Paris knew what I know, Paris would illuminate." It was he who so dramatically related the terrible event at the Carrieres de Jaumont. It was he who corroborated the utter destruction of Bismarck's white Cuirassiers—Cuirassiers who never were either white or destroyed. It was he, in fine, who was the last Minister of that Empire which crumbled to pieces so wretchedly at Sedan, and of which the Paris Deputies became such ardent successors that they preferred to take its disasters on their own shoulders rather than be exposed to its return. That energetic old man approaches the bar with a steady step, and no one would suppose that, with such a fertile imagination, one may reach 77 without being bent down by the burden of years or the weight of one's *souvenirs*.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 21.

THE Court resumed its sitting to-day at 12-45 p.m.

M. Schneider, formerly President of the Legislative Body under the Empire, was the first witness called by the defence, and deposed that Marshal Bazaine never solicited the chief command. He was followed by M. Rouher, who gave evidence to the same effect.

Marshal Canrobert related the part he took in the military operations, especially on the 15th of August, and pointed out that his artillery, which consisted of only 54 guns, was very inferior to that of the enemy. He succeeded, notwithstanding, in holding his ground. Marshal Canrobert's evidence was listened to with great interest. He spoke with great ease and spirit, and with a certain soldierlike eloquence and humour. He stated that at St. Privat he had to contend against the same disadvantages with regard to the inferiority of the artillery as at Rezonville, and thereby lost 5,000 men. In the evening the Prussian Guard made an assault upon the 6th Army Corps, which was pretty successfully stopped, and between 7,000 and 8,000 men were left dead on the field; the Prussian Guard found there their grave. The witness mentioned that he was informed at noon that the word twice to Marshal Bazaine [illegible] requires. Marshal Canrobert added that he held the ground until 7 o'clock, but, being crushed by the mass of metal hurled by the enemy's artillery, he retreated, reaching at a slow march a position in the rear. His men fought all day without having anything to eat or drink. Marshal Canrobert further stated that Marshal Bazaine never believed that a battle had been fought at that point, and always spoke of it as the defence of the line of Amanvilliers, because he never appreciated the position.

In reply to one of the Judges, Marshal Canrobert said that on the 16th of August he could have held his position at Mars-la-Tour, but abandoned it by special order from the Commander-in-Chief.

Marshal Lebœuf was recalled to give evidence with regard to the military operations. He related the part taken by his Corps in the battle of the 15th, in which he achieved a decisive advantage, but Marshal Bazaine ordered him in the evening to fall back through fear lest the provisions and ammunition might fail.

General Ladmirault was the next witness, and deposed that he only received on the evening of the 13th the order for crossing the Moselle on the next day. He gave an account of the battle of Borny, and of the march which followed, laying special stress upon the obstruction of the roads, which delayed the advance of his army corps. He afterwards related the successful operations effected on the 16th of August, and the subsequent engagements, especially at St. Privat, where the French captured two Prussian guns. General Ladmirault stated his firm belief that it was possible, on the 17th, to cross the river if an energetic effort had been made.

General Bourbaki, in his evidence, corroborated the former witness's statement, and gave also an account of his operations on the 18th of August, adding that he never received any order to march to the assistance of Marshal Canrobert. He declared that he did not literally interpret Marshal Bazaine's words to take up what position he pleased with the Imperial Guard because he could not do so, not having in his possession sufficient reliable information.

General Frossard, who was the next witness, expressed his regret that the Court could not permit him to justify himself against the reproaches levelled at him in General Rivière's report relative to the battle of Forbach. He afterwards gave an account of the operations up till the 19th of August.

General Jarras, recalled, was questioned with regard to the same points, but no important fact was elicited during his examination.

The Court then closed the sitting.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

VERSAILLES, 22nd October.

The Court resumed its sitting at 12-45 p.m. to-day.

General Soleille, who was the first witness called, did not appear on account of ill-health, and his written evidence relative to the military operations was read in Court.

The Chief of General Soleille's Staff deposed that the consumption of ammunition up to the 16th of August was estimated at about one-third of the total supply.

The Government Prosecutor here remarked that the figures relative to the supply of ammunition furnished by General Soleille were much below those contained in the report.

In reply to a further question, the Chief of the Staff said General Soleille's opinion was that the proportion of the consumption of ammunition up to the 16th had been from one-third to one-half, and in consequence of this Marshal Bazaine was afraid lest the ammunition should fail.

General Lebrun, in reply to questions with regard to the advance of the troops and the erection of bridges, declared that several orders were given to consult the Staff on the subject, and contradictions and confusion necessarily arose in the instructions given.

A long discussion ensued upon the exact date when Marshal Bazaine assumed the chief command of the Army of the Rhine.

Marshal Bazaine, in order to contradict General Jarras's evidence to the effect that the Marshal had not issued orders on the 13th, demanded that the order of march signed by him on that day should be read. The Marshal also observed that he gave general instructions for the advance of the troops, and that it rested with the commanding officers to choose the best roads.

The sitting was concluded at 2-45 p.m., and the Court adjourned until Friday.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

(Concluded from yesterday's Issue.)

("TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

THE following instance is a good example of the great evil and inconvenience resulting from the system which prevails here of military officers discharging the duties of the civil servants of the Crown. Major Bravo, who is now, and has been for some time past, in command of the 2nd West India Regiment, now on active service at Cape Coast, also holds the appointment of police magistrate of Freetown. He proceeded to Cape Coast by the steamship Ethiopia, which left here on the 14th of September. The order from Colonel Festing, the officer commanding all the troops on the West Coast of Africa, for Major Brayo to proceed to Cape Coast by "next mail steamer" after receipt of his letter reached here on the 15th of August. Between that date and the departure of the Ethiopia six mail steamers left here for Cape Coast. Major Bravo having thus proceeded somewhat tardily to assume his military duties on the Gold Coast, still draws the full pay of the police magistracy here, although he is engaged at a distance of over 600 miles from the settlement. This colony is left without any one to fill the office of police magistrate, and has to rely on such assistance as can be obtained for the munificent remuneration of 90*l.* for six months' service, this sum being the amount of a horse allowance which any one acting as police magistrate is allowed.

The gentleman who for this meagre sum has undertaken to fill the post of police magistrate has many other duties to perform, being the holder of four other distinct offices. To enable him to scramble through the important duties of police magistrate he has to adopt the novel and ingenious plan of sitting at half-past 6 o'clock in the morning. Since the police court was first established here the time for opening it has always hitherto been half-past 10 o'clock. The jurisdiction of the Freetown Police Court extends to a distance of over seven miles outside the boundaries of the town. Thus to enable a military officer to draw the emoluments of a legal office, the inhabitants of Freetown, white and black, are compelled, if they have any business to transact in the Police Court, and reside as many of them do, at some distance from the court, to rise between 2 and 3 in the morning to attend at court at the extraordinary hour fixed for holding it. When it is known how deadly in this climate exposure to the night air and dew is, especially to Europeans, some surprise will be felt that, under the circumstances I have mentioned, this artificial danger is added to those which residents here must always incur. The police magistrate here receives the horse allowance referred to, especially to enable him to visit and inspect the large country districts which are under his care. In the present case these districts are absolutely without any supervision, and are left to take care of themselves. This case is especially referred to because it is a fair illustration of the results of a system which has thoroughly paralyzed both the military and civil administration on this coast. A dozen similar cases might be quoted. The Governor, as a rule, can hardly interfere to check this state of affairs. Every civil officer when he has served for 18 months on this coast is entitled to six months' leave on full pay. To enable him to enjoy this, he is bound to provide, at his own expense, a substitute to discharge his duty during his absence. Any rule more thoroughly well adapted to disorganize and destroy the efficiency of the administration of these settlements cannot be well conceived. The civil officers in this settlement are—regard being had to the extent and laborious nature of their duties, and to the dangers of this climate—by far the worst paid in the colonial service. They have, unlike military or naval officers, to pay their own passages to and from England. In most cases an official cannot get any one to act for him while he is on leave without paying him. As their salaries are so small it becomes with them a matter of the very first importance to consider how cheaply some one can be procured to discharge their duties. Fitness for the office to be filled is a very unimportant consideration indeed. Arrangements are entered into which, if the details could be made public, would be regarded as incredible, and important posts, including judicial ones, are openly bargained for and sold.

The Governors are compelled reluctantly to acquiesce in these arrangements. An European, as an almost unvariable rule, cannot live on this coast for over 18 months at a stretch and continue to retain unimpaired his mental and bodily powers. He requires periodical visits to England to restore his strength. If he is kept on this coast, he withers away and becomes bodily and mentally unfit for business. It may, perhaps, appear a cheap plan to compel officials to remain for years on this coast by throwing obstacles in the way of their obtaining leave. Those, however, who have seen Europeans after a long residence on this coast, with swollen livers, torpid brains, and palsied frames, unfit for any useful purpose, will doubt not only the policy, but even the economy of this system. It is to this system that may be attributed the long course of inactivity which, after over a hundred years of occupation, leaves us without a mile of road on the Gold Coast, and which now make it necessary for Thompson and his force to cut roads which ought to have been in existence years ago. Quite a different system ought to prevail. Every official, after 18 months' active service on this coast, ought to be entitled to six months leave of absence in England, the Government providing and paying a substitute for him during his absence. The Governor of each Colony should have the nomination of all acting officials in it. By this means the present scandal of having important offices made the subject of pecuniary bargains would be done away with (a very trifling additional expenditure would be caused by this plan). Officials ought to be encouraged to take leave regularly, for [illegible] so doing they can recruit a state of health enabling them to properly discharge their duties.

SEPTEMBER 30.

The steamship Senegal, from Cape Coast Castle, arrived here late on the evening of the 29th. She left Cape Coast Castle on the 23rd inst. Among her passengers are Mrs. Harley, wife of Colonel Harley, C. B., the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, and Mrs. Goldsworthy, wife of Mr. Goldsworthy, the Collector of Customs at Cape Coast Castle, who has proceeded to Accra, as second in command of Captain Glover's expeditionary force. Mr. Paul, the Civil Commandant of Accra, goes home invalided, and Mr. Cheetham, a Wesleyan missionary, who was for over two years a resident at Coomassie, and who left very shortly before the war broke out, is also on board the Senegal. Captain Grant, of the 2nd West India Regiment, came up by the Senegal from the Gold Coast. He is to act as private secretary to Mr. Berkeley, the Governor-in-Chief, and was until he left acting as Commandant at Accra.

There is no very important news from the Gold Coast. A slight engagement has been fought near Axim, between a body of Ashantees and one of the tribes still friendly to us. Our allies were commanded by a chief known as King Blay. The Ashantees were defeated, and several of them killed and beheaded. Some fighting had previously occurred at Axim, Lieutenant Des Barres, of the 2nd West India Regiment, having gone a short distance into the bush in search of fresh water, was fired upon by some of the Axim people, who were concealed in the bush. One soldier of the 2nd West India Regiment was killed and several wounded. The native town was then bombarded from the Fort and destroyed. Thus far the war has resulted in the destruction of nearly every native town on the Coast, from Elmina to the extreme westward limit of our territories. Dr. Gouldsberry, who is stationed at Axim, recently gave chase in a boat to a native canoe containing some Ashantees. He captured the canoe, but in the struggle his own boat was upset, and the rifles of the armed police who were with him were lost. He and his men, who were quite defenceless, were then fired on from the shore, and were in great danger until they were rescued by a party from the Fort.

Before the news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment had reached Cape Coast, it was resolved to make an attack on the Ashantee camp at Mampon. This camp is barely six miles from our advanced redoubt at Abbah. Captain Freemantle, the senior naval officer of the squadron, volunteered to garrison all the forts with blue jackets, so as to leave all the troops free to take part in the attack. When the news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment as Commander-in-Chief reached Cape Coast, Colonel Festing decided to defer any attack until his arrival. Colonel Harley was anxious to adhere to the original plan and attack at once, and so was Captain Freemantle. The Ashantee camp at Mampon was at the time thinly garrisoned, as most of their troops had moved to the westward. A great deal of sickness prevails at Cape Coast. The rains are still falling very heavily. The squadron are principally engaged in blockading the coast to the westward of Elmina. Four brigs had been seized near the coast. They were all found to have a very large quantity of powder on board. Two of these vessels belonged to a well-known English firm, long established on the Gold Coast. They were released after a time, on condition of their immediately proceeding to the eastward of Whyddah.

The main road to Coomassie has been already widened for a space of 25 miles. The working parties engaged at this work are greatly exposed to attacks from the Ashantees, and great precautions have to be used to prevent their being cut off.

Captain Glover has established himself at Accra, and is busily engaged in raising troops. He took with him from Cape Coast Castle all the available Houssas, and was joined at Cape Coast Castle by Mr. Goldsworthy and Assistant Commissary Blissett, who is to take charge of the Control Department of the Expedition. Lieutenant Larcom, R. N., has been sent to Lagos to raise Houssas. The Senegal brought up from Lagos 200 splendid recruits for Captain Glover's force. They were in charge of the old Yacoban, the senior Serjeant-Major of the Houssa force, and have been raised from among the Houssas and Yorubas, who showed the greatest eargerness to enlist when they heard that "their father" was on the coast. They were landed at Accra, and were received on the beach by Captain Glover himself, who addressed them in a stirring speech in their own language They were excited almost to frenzy at the sight of Captain Glover and at hearing him speak. They brandished their long knives, and went through a sort of wild dance, indulging in tremend ous yells, and vowing death to the Ashantees. They wished to carry Captain Glover in triumph to his residence, but he declined the honour, and they then seized Yacoban and carried him in triumph. There is no doubt Captain Glover has the materials for organizing speedily a splendid irregular force.

An expedition to Coomassie having been determined upon, a cry has been raised in certain quarters in England "Delenda est Coomassie." No more fatal error could be committed; and it is scarcely credible that the English people will approve or permit so cruel a policy being adopted as to deliberately resolve, months beforehand, to reduce to ashes the Ashantee capital, a town with a population of 50,000 inhabitants. To put an end to this war, it is absolutely necessary to reach and to occupy Coomassie and then to dictate terms of peace to the Ashantees. Once Koffee Calcalli and his army have been taught how impotent they are to resist the power of England when it is really put forth, all efforts should be turned towards making such terms with the Ashantees as will lead to a lasting peace. Coomassie is a place of no natural strength, and as a military position is valueless. If it were destroyed the only result would be that thousands of its inhabitants, especially women and children, would perish from famine and exposure. The Ashantee army would retire further into the interior, where there are towns which exceed Coomassie in population. An African town is easily restored, and with the exception of the King's palace and the Bantamah at Coomassie, both of which are built of stone, if the town were destroyed it would be rebuilt within a few months after our forces were withdrawn. Nothing would have been gained by its destruction, except to devote to misery and death thousands of helpless fellow creatures, and to create throughout all the interior of West Africa a death less hatred to us. It ought to be borne in mind that, once Coomassie has been reached by an English force, no difficulty will exist in penetrating there again. The road made by our troops for their advance will remain, and the only difficulty that exists in getting to the Ashantee capital will have been removed. A fair road cut through the bush, from Cape Coast to the Adansie hills, will make the Ashantees powerless for the future. Our administration on the Gold Coast for many years past has been so apathetic that no steps were ever taken to make a road through the Fantee country. In times of peace not the slightest obstacle existed to prevent fair roads being cut through the bush as far as the Prah. The work now being done by the Fantees in making roads, under the protection of Captain Thompson and his Houssas, ought to have been carried out many years ago. One great result that will follow from a successful expedition to Coomassie is an enormous extension of the trade commerce of the West African Settlements. With the present condition of the Fantee country, where no roads exist except bush paths, where two men cannot well walk abreast, any extensive commerce with the interior was impossible. What the Ashantees have long desired is communication with the sea board. It is well-known that in the Ashantee kingdom gold and silver are found in great quantities, and that in the elevated and healthy plains of the interior nearly every valuable tropical plant grows with almost incredible luxuriance. The country produces in abundance palm oil, palm kernels, and ground-nut, perhaps the greatest staples of West African commerce, and abounds with sugarcane, pepper, coffee, ginger, gum, and ivory. When once the interior has been opened to English trade, a vast demand will exist for English manufactured goods. Any sum now expended in cutting a good road, or even constructing a railroad, will not be spent solely for the war, but will be a remunerative investment, as it will open to English commerce thousands of square miles of country now closed to it.

It is to be hoped that the Expedition which Sir Garnet Wolseley will lead will not only add to the triumphs gained by the English army, but will effect a complete change in the future position of these colonies, by throwing open to them for commerce for the first time a vast and wealthy Empire.

The Ashantee Empire is the only great power on this coast, and they are the only people with whom a lasting peace could be made. The Ashantees have hitherto, as a rule, always shown themselves as faithful in peace as they have been brave in war.

Coomassie will probably have to be occupied for a time, and it will be neither an unhealthy nor an unpleasant station for the troops, and in future an English Resident ought to be kept there. His influence for good will be great, especially after the Ashantees have been taught that the English are their masters in the field. There ought to be no difficulty in exacting from the Ashantees a war indemnity or tribute sufficient to defray the expenses of the present expedition. It is well known that Koffee Calcalli has a vast amount of treasure stored up in the Bantamah. Any Treaty made with the Ashantees should comprise a clause binding them to keep open and in good repair the road from the Prah across the Adansie hills; and this stipulation should be rigidly enforced, as it would be of the very first importance, both from a military and a commercial point of view, to maintain free communication with the interior.

All who know the Gold Coast are thoroughly united in one opinion, and that is that unless a fair number of European troops take part in the expedition, Coomassie will never be reached. The native levies alone cannot be relied upon, and if the march to Coomassie be undertaken without English troops, some terrible dis—aster will probably occur.

The Active still remains in Plymouth Sound. Her detention is consequent upon the non-arrival of the African mail, which is shortly expected with further news about the war, and which will enable the authorities to make other preparations that may be necessary beyond those already made.

ENAMEL FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. Mayall, the photographer, has introduced a method of ensuring the durability of photographs which promises to be successful. His plan is to use a film of collodion, not only for taking the glass negative, but also to cover and fix every positive impression printed from it. All the fine detail which a good photograph possesses is thus brought into unusual relief, and over and above, the picture is sealed from the influence of light and moisture, and thus the durability of the photograph is ensured.

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Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

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FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
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Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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